In Germany, in 1925, of the 403,969 Jews inhabiting Prussia, 76,387 were foreigners. Of these foreign Jews, 35,385, *i.e.* about half, were of Polish nationality, 9498 Austrians, 6986 Russians, 3574 citizens of Czechoslovakia, and the rest Hungarians, Roumanians, Dutch, Lithuanians, Letts, etc. Outside Prussia, foreign Jews were comparatively numerous in Saxony (Leipzig), in Baden (Karlsruhe and Mannheim), and in Bavaria (Munich). At the beginning of 1933 the total number of foreign Jews in Germany amounted to about 100,000, most of whom had come since 1900. In 1933, after the Nazi Revolution, about 50*000 Jews left Germany, mainly for France, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, and Palestine.

The total Jewish emigration from Eastern to Central and Western Europe, during the years 1901 to 1933, must be put at about 300,000.

The movement of Jews from Yemen to Palestine may be included among the overland migrations. It started about the end of the nineteenth century, and increased a short time before the War and after it. Altogether about 6000 Yemenite Jews have entered Palestine and settled mostly in Jerusalem, Tel-Aviv, and in the agricultural colonies.

The Spanish Government, which endeavours to establish a cultural connexion between the Spanish-speaking

Jews and Spain, is prepared to facilitate their immigration; but owing to unfavourable economic conditions, few have, so far, entered the country.

The survey of all the overseas and overland migrations of Jews from 1881 to 1930, in Table V, shows that during these fifty years the enormous total of 3,975,000 Jews left their countries of origin, profoundly changing the distribution of the Jews in the world and their economic position. Certain towns in Eastern Europe have lost more than half of their Jewish population to America, while, conversely, East European immigration has created big new Jewish centres